

AZAD HIND

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Nippon's Strategy
 "NIPPON'S policy," said Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose in this recent speeches, "is to let the enemy come forward for some distance and in a sudden counter-offensive entrap him and annihilate him." The Nippon forces, therefore, far from getting perturbed by the latest American adventure in Luzon actually welcome it. This has certainly not come to them as a surprise. On the contrary, they have been eagerly looking forward to it and are well prepared to deal with it. One can therefore rest assured that the fighting in the Luzon terrain is going to prove a most costly and ruinous affair for the American invaders.

As a matter of fact, news from the Philippines front already bespeaks a hell of a time for the American invaders. Intense sea and air battles raging in the west of the Luzon Island are playing havoc with American ships and men, while the body-crashing tactics of the Nippon special surface-craft attack corps is taking an ever-increasing toll of enemy transports.

Scarcely more encouraging for the American invaders is the reception they are getting at the hands of the Filipinos, themselves, according to a Reuter's report. The Filipinos have been tasting liberty these two years. They know now that it is liberty alone that gives the flower of fleet life its lustre and perfume. Is it any wonder then that they hate the prospect of re-subjugation by the Americans and are working heart and soul with the Nippon forces for the maintenance of the new-born independence of their country?

If there is any meaning in the oft-repeated proclamation by Roosevelt of America's war aims, the Americans have now no business whatever to interlope into the Philippines. That country, since it threw off the American yoke early in 2602, has been steadily marching onward. Its advance, during this period, politically, economically and culturally has been quite remarkable. Uncle Sam wants to arrest all this and hurl back the Filipinos to what they were before the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War.

He is doomed to fail, and fail miserably. For one thing, the 16 million Filipinos of to-day are a new race burning with a new love and pride for their country. They will fight to the last man to preserve the independence they have won after centuries of struggle. And they are being backed up by all the moral and material resources of the mighty Nippon whose formidable power Roosevelt has stressed for the umpteenth time, in his recent budget speech. The failure of the American campaign in the Philippines is a foregone conclusion.

ENEMY NAVY SMASHED IN AKYAB ZONE

One Large Cruiser And Two Troopships Sunk, Heavily Damaged

A Nippon Base at the Burma Front, January 11 (Domei)—A fighter unit of the Nippon air force in Burma intercepted enemy land, naval and air units in the act of effecting a landing in the Akyab region on the afternoon of January 9 and sank one large cruiser and one landing barge and heavily damaged two troopships, and shot down three enemy planes.

With the apparent aim of reconquering Burma, enemy forces aided by naval task units have been making sporadic attempts to land in the Akyab area from the Mayu Peninsula from about the end of last year.

Our fighter formations on the alert against such an enemy move, spotting sizeable combined enemy land, air and surface forces on the afternoon of January 9 immediately launched attacks against the enemy convoy. One large cruiser was immediately set ablaze and sunk by two direct hits with large calibre bombs, while two troopships were heavily damaged, one of which most probably sank later. In addition a 300-ton landing boat was instantaneously sunk while three enemy aircraft, including a four-motored flying-boat, one Beaufighter and another fighter were brought down in fierce air duels.

Three of our planes failed to return from this action.

A Northern Burma Base, January 11 (Domei)—A small force of Nippon troops on the two days, Jan. 5 and 6, forded the Shweli River and surprise-raided the enemy position to the north-east of Namhkan. The enemy fled without putting up any resistance leaving behind 173 dead.

In the course of the raid Nippon troops destroyed two mountain artillery pieces, three heavy trenchmortars and one barrack. Our troops suffered negligible casualties in these attacks.

Nippon Planes Heavily Raid Akyab Waterfront

At the Burma Front, Jan. 10 (Domei)—Following up yesterday's attack against the enemy convoy off Akyab, Nippon bombers this morning heavily pounded the waterfront of Akyab, setting ablaze seven places one of which was blasted, and also causing a heavy explosion at another place.

Meanwhile, another unit of the Nippon air force attacked and set ablaze enemy positions at the north-west of Mandalay.

Total Failure Of Br. Recruitment Drive In India

Enticements & Promises Don't Attract Youths; Britishers In Panic

Considerable panic prevails among the British authorities in India as a result of the total failure of their various recruitment campaigns. This is revealed in the latest news received here yesterday. It will be recalled that the British authorities had conducted various campaigns all over the country so as to get Indian recruits for the army, navy and air force. They even conducted a house-to-house recruitment campaign by sending military and civilian officers to the towns and villages. Besides these, they held what is called a War Services Exhibition in all important centres so as to attract Indian youths. They also announced handsome rewards and allowances for would-be recruits. They assured them free gift of land, allowances for their families, as well as cushy jobs in the Government later on.

But all these schemes failed to attract the Indian youths who were imbued with the revolutionary spirit of freedom and who refused to shed their blood for the alien rulers. The shortage of manpower in the meanwhile went on from bad to worse until at last the situation developed into a crisis.

The British authorities, in their desperation called a meeting of the so-called National Defence Council, for the 17th time ever since its inception. The session continued for three days, and came to a conclusion on Wednesday. According to a New Delhi report yesterday, the Council devoted much of its time of its last day's sitting to a discussion of the problem of recruitment.

In this connection, the Adjutant-General submitted a

ENEMY'S NEW ADVENTURE IN LUZON SET TO WHIP UP LOW AMERICAN MORALE

Enemy Landing On Luzon Island Fully Described

Tokyo, January 10 (Domei)—Amplifying today's Dai Honyei communique on the landing of American forces at San Fabian and the vicinity of Lingayen on the southern shore of Lingayen Gulf, Luzon Island, at 9.40 yesterday morning, quarters close to the army and navy disclosed the following details of the enemy's landing.

Enemy landing craft and escort warships which had entered Lingayen Gulf on the morning of January 6 carried out fierce bombardment against our positions for three days, January 6, 7 and 8. At the same time the enemy task forces in waters off the Gulf repeatedly raided Nippon positions as well as Manila with carrier-based planes.

Meanwhile, another enemy task force which had been cruising in waters east of the Philippines, sailed northward on January 9 and again attacked Taiwan with ship-borne planes with the object of intercepting part of Nippon planes destined

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full statement on the present recruitment situation in the country. The British Commander-in-Chief in India reviewed the military situation in general. Viscountess Wavell, wife of the Viceroy, also addressed the Council. It is believed that as a result of the deliberations and decisions of the Defence Council, the British authorities are likely to conduct further campaigns so as to get Indian recruits for the army. But the future campaigns are also bound to fail because the attitude of the Indian youth is decidedly and increasingly anti-British.

AZAD HIND FINANCE CHIEF VISITS INDO SINBUN SHA

Sri. N. Raghavan, Finance Minister to the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, who is in Syonan at the moment, paid a visit to the Indo Sinbun Sha Offices this morning.

Sri. Raghavan addressed the staff and employees exhorting them to carry on their work in the cause of the freedom movement with greater enthusiasm and keenness. He stressed the important role the press had been playing in all revolutionary movements and the important contribution it had been making in educating the masses.

The Finance Minister emphasized the fact that, however humble a position one might occupy in the establishment, he must always bear in mind the

fact that he is an important link in the great revolutionary movement for the freedom of his Motherland.

"The freedom of our Motherland should always be uppermost in our minds and the determination that we would only return to a Free India should make us to carry on our work with intense vigour and enthusiasm," declared Sri. Raghavan.

Sri. K. E. Ganapathy, the Acting Director, who garlanded Sri. Raghavan and presented him with a bouquet, thanked him, on behalf of the Indo Sinbun Sha workers, for his kind visit and assured him of the continued and active support of the press to the movement.

Nippon Fully Prepared To Meet Foe; Declares Rear-Admiral Sosa

Luzon, Jan. 11 (Domei)—Commenting on landing operations undertaken by United States forces on Luzon Island, Rear-Admiral Tanatsugu Sosa, (retired), noted commentator, attributed this latest move partly to domestic uneasiness in the United States which has been seriously aggravated by the successful German counter-offensive on the Western Front. He emphasized this reckless operation will afford Nippon troops a Godsend opportunity to accelerate their "bleeding" tactics against the enemy.

He said that the enemy would sooner or later attempt a landing on Luzon had long been foreseen, but there were ample reasons to believe that the recent domestic conditions in the United States compelled the enemy to make haste with the Luzon operation. Supporting his assertion he pointed out the depletion of manpower, labour shortage, and disputes shortage of goods, and financial difficulties, all of which combined to cause acute uneasiness to the American general public. On top of the accumulated influences of these troubles, Rundstedt's counter-offensive effectively deteriorated the home front of the United States.

Rudely awakened from its sweet dream that Germany would be finished off by the end of 1944, the United States suddenly realized it had no surplus economic military strength necessary to deal Germany a quick blow in order to forestall its counter military measures, Rear-Adm. Sosa declared. He added that the United States further came to realize that its policy of interference in Europe was utterly without effect.

Meanwhile, it had been the American notion that when Nippon was subjugated it could gain control of entire Asia and thus the only conclusion United States leaders could draw was to do something flashy to attract attention and regain power

Enemy Warship Sunk In Lingayen Waters

(By A Domei War Correspondent)
 A Nippon Base in the Philippines, Jan. 9 (Domei)—The Special Attack Corps of our army air force on Jan. 8 launched a fierce pre-dawn attack against more than 60 enemy warships and accounted for one enemy warship instantaneously sunk. Nippon troops stationed along the shores of Lingayen Bay were treated to this spectacular action by our airmen against these enemy warships which were painted black and white.

Patton Forced To Alter War Tactics On West Front

Berlin, Jan. 10 (Domei)—The defensive battle in northern Ardennes on the Western Front is continuing, the Fuehrer's Headquarters announced. The Americans yesterday again tried a break-through at Houffalize on the Ourthe River by strong attacks from the south against the German northern and southern flanks. In bitter fighting in the woods and localities on difficult icy terrain which was costly to both sides, the Germans warded off the attackers and opened a counter-attack at one point.

The most surprising event of the past 48 hours is the fact that General George Patton has made a conspicuous change in tactics, frontline dispatches to Berlin said. Gen. Patton who threw his Third United States Army to the southern wing of the German wedge, went over to the defensive for the first time since the beginning of the invasion, proving that the Third United States Army which made famous the Avranches break-through in France, has lost the greater part of its offensive power.

German tank grenadiers and tanks tore up the Maginot Line near Hatten, south-east of Wissembourg in Alsace and captured more than 300 Americans in the fortifications there. In repeated attempts to reduce the German bridgehead north of Strasbourg the enemy lost 14 tanks, the Fuehrer's headquarters communicate said. More than 350 enemy tanks were destroyed or captured on the Western Front since Jan. 1, the communicate added.

In Budapest bitter fighting continued, especially on both sides of the eastern railway station. German formations north of Stuhlweissemburg drove back Soviet forces which counter-attacked, and in the course of this fighting destroyed 73 of 120 attacking Soviet tanks, the German communicate said.

In central Italy British attacks north of Faenza were frustrated, the German communicate said. The enemy air force restricted activities yesterday to single flights into south-western Germany. Fire of German retaliation weapons continued yesterday against London, the German communicate said.

Nippon Embassy Staff In Moscow Strengthened

Tokyo, Jan. 11 (Domei)—The appointment of two new counsellors to be attached to the Nippon Embassy at Moscow is believed by competent diplomatic observers here as constituting a highly significant step toward strengthening the Nippon Embassy staff at the Russian capital.

The Foreign Office yesterday announced that Suemitsu Kadowaki and Shoji Ogata had been appointed counsellors to the Nippon Embassy in the Soviet Union. Having served as chief of the First Section of Political Affairs of the Foreign Office, Mr. Kadowaki has for many years associated himself with the actual formulation and conduct of Nippon's foreign policy. Mr. Ogata is regarded as the foremost authority on Nippon-Soviet relations in Foreign Office circles.

Syonan Defence System Is Perfect; 16 Out Of 20 Enemy "Super Forts" Downed Or Damaged In Air Battle

Syonan, Jan. 11 (Domei)—A Syonan Defence Headquarters communicate issued at 3 p.m. today stated that an enemy formation of approximately 20 B-29's appeared from the north of Syonan at about 10.50 this morning with a view to attacking Syonan-to. However, encountering a terrific onslaught by our fighter planes which broke up the enemy formation, enemy planes invaded the island individually, attacking Seletar and the city proper to carry out blind bombing.

Both our naval and army fighter planes co-operating with anti-aircraft batteries gave battle to the invaders, achieving the following

results: Firstly, two planes shot down, one of which was downed with a bodycrash; secondly, 14 planes damaged, including two which were most probably forced to crash. This brings the total to 16 enemy planes either shot down or otherwise damaged.

Damage to our military installations was negligible. However, owing to the enemy's indiscriminate bombing, several civilian homes in the city proper were destroyed and some casualties were caused. Furthermore, the enemy crews who are believed to have escaped from their damaged planes by parachute are now speedily being rounded up by the respective military authorities on the spot.

American Landing On Luzon Fully Described

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for the Philippine front. Thus the enemy was fully occupied in making preparations for effecting a landing on Luzon Island.

From 9.40 a.m. on January 9 about one division of enemy forces commenced landing operations on the southern shore of Lingayen Gulf. Nippon forces which had been itching to strike at the enemy whenever he tried to effect a landing, counter-attacked the enemy with a fierce barrage of fire, sinking and damaging one after another of enemy landing craft as they approached the shore. The waters along the shore of San Fabian and Lingayen were filled with dead American troops, but part of the enemy finally succeeded in reaching the shore where a sanguinary battle is now raging between the invaders and Nippon defenders.

Meanwhile, the Nippon air forces followed up their relentless attacks of the past several days with fresh attacks against the enemy by turning into Special Attack Corps en bloc. Even our reconnaissance planes, with specially installed bombs, are charging into the enemy sea craft with deadly effect.

The enemy's third convoy which comprises 100 to 150 ships, escorted by a considerable number of warships, is still cruising in waters off Mindoro Island and hesitating to enter waters west of Luzon Island in fear of attack from our Special Attack Corps of the Nippon air forces.

Furthermore, in order to with-

Enemy's New Luzon Invasion Adventure

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to guide national war efforts, Rear-Adm. Sosa said. He said that Luzon has been turned into a veritable fortress as a result of efforts expended by our forces during the past two years. The broad expanse of the island is sufficient for General Yamashita to conduct his favourite tactics of mobile warfare, he added.

He stressed it is certain the enemy will be compelled to sustain gigantic losses and gain no military objective to justify the heavy losses in men and materials. Dispatching additional forces to replenish his depleted ranks, Rear-Admiral Sosa said, will only make matters worse for the enemy in this sector. Thus, he declared, the entire American campaign in the Philippines will be imperilled.

stand fierce attacks of our air forces the enemy task force which with about ten converted aircraft-carriers has been cruising in waters west of Luzon Island since January 6 has been reinforced by five or six more converted carriers, thus making its total strength 15 or 16 carriers.

Although actual results of attacks are unconfirmed, the blazing fire of enemy warships and vessels which have been struck by deadly hits of our Special Attack Corps in Lingayen Gulf and waters west of Luzon Island can be seen from the land. Thus, the western coast of Luzon Island is now the scene of fierce fighting between Nippon and American forces.

Br. Military Expand War Operation Against Elsas

Lisbon, January 10 (Domei)—Realizing that they now hold a militarily superior position with the arrival of strong reinforcements, British military authorities in Greece have begun to expand their operations against "ELAS" troops, casting aside their efforts to solve the Greek crisis through political means, according to information from Athens.

A British armoured column has reached Livadia, 85 kilometres north-west of Athens, while another spearhead striking north-eastward from Thebes has approached to within about six kilometres from Khalkis, a Reuter dispatch said. From all indications, British troops appear to have embarked on a

Roosevelt Admits Acute Food Shortage In Italy

Lisbon, January 10 (Domei)—American President Roosevelt revealed at his press conference today that anti-Axis authorities in Italy were having a difficult task in supplying the Italians with much-needed food, owing to the insufficiency of bottoms, according to a Washington dispatch.

A few weeks ago, Roosevelt said he had asked the anti-Axis authorities to increase the number of grams of food per person daily to 300 but the difficulty lay in securing ships for transporting food to Italy.

punitive campaign aimed at thoroughly crushing "ELAS" elements.

8 Foe Planes Blasted In Raid On Morotai

A Nippon Base in the Central Pacific, Jan. 11 (Domei)—Reports brought in by reconnaissance planes following the night raid on Morotai airbase by Nippon air units on Jan. 8, revealed that the Nippon raiders set ablaze five large enemy planes and heavily damaged three small-sized planes.

From this raid all our planes returned to their base safely.

MALAI SEI REI NO. 28

I, the Malai Gunshireikan, hereby proclaim the Male Employment Restriction Ordinance. Dated this 30th day of Dec. 2604.

MALAI GUNSHIREIKAN

MALE EMPLOYMENT RESTRICTION ORDINANCE.

Section I. Any local man from the age of 15 to 40 years shall not go to or engage in or be employed in the following work, effective on and after 1st day of April:—

i. Attendant, boy, usher, cleaner, sweeper, etc., (means and includes any person, whatever he may be called engages in conveying documents or papers, doorkeeping, sweeping, cleaning and other miscellaneous works in factory, company, bank, school, hospital, office and home).

ii. Hotel runner, guide, bell-boy, etc., (means and includes any person, whatever he may be called, who engages in tout, serving guest, table serving and other miscellaneous works in hotel, restaurant, theatre, cinema and place of entertainment).

iii. Shopman or salesman who engages in goods shop (means and includes any person who engages in business such as serving customer and selling goods at the counter or at the shop).

iv. Pedlar, hawker, stall-keeper (means and includes any person who engages in business of peddling, hawking and stallkeeping).

v. Telephone Operator (means and includes any person who engages in business of telephone operating).

vi. Ticket collector, inspector and seller (means and includes any person who engages in business of selling, collecting or inspecting tickets).

vii. Lift Operator (means and includes any person who engages in business of operating lift in a building).

Section II. Notwithstanding the existence of the provision of the proceeding section any person provided in one of the following paragraphs may go to or engage in or be employed in such work as mentioned in Section I.

Paragraph (i) Sea Workers. (ii) Any person who is unable to go to work owing to deformity or disablement or other causes on obtaining the permission of the Chiho Chyokan.

(iii) Any other person not mentioned in paragraphs (i) or (ii) on obtaining the permission of the Chiho Chyokan.

Section III. Any person who contravenes or fails to comply with the provision of Section I shall be liable to punishment to imprisonment not exceeding one year or fine not exceeding one thousand dollars or both.

Section IV. Whenever any representative of a corporate

Re: Invitation to Applicants Seeking Admission to the Sihokan Yoseizyo (Judicial Officers' Training Institute)

Particulars are as follows:—

1. Number of persons to be admitted—A certain number.
2. Period of Training—About one year.
3. Allowance granted during period of training—Persons other than those who are in the Government Service will be granted an allowance of over \$70 per mensem. Hostel facilities will be provided.

4. Qualification of applicants—Male local inhabitants between 20 and 30 years of age with secondary school or higher qualifications are eligible.
5. Method of application—Letters of application and copies of personal history, both in duplicate, are to be sent to the Kotohoin (High Court) of the locality in which the applicant is resident, before January 31st, 2605.

6. Entrance examination—A written examination (Essay and Nippon-Go) will be held at the Kotohoin of the locality in which the applicant is resident on February 5th, 2605 at 10 a.m. Candidates who pass in the written examination will further be examined orally, after which the final selection will be made.

MALAI GUNSEIKANBU.

15th January, 2605.

SYONAN TOKUBETU SI NOTICE No. 2.

Re: Inspection of Measuring and Weighing Implements

Notice is hereby given that all residents in Syonan Tokubetu-si who use measuring and weighing implements for business purposes are required to submit such implements for inspection through Syonan Tokubetu-si appointed repairers of measuring and weighing implements to Ho-ai Kakari Bunshitu, Keimu Ka, Keimu Bu (located within the Central Police Station) during the period between 15th January and 31st March.

Those who use measuring and weighing implements which have not been inspected or passed by inspection for business purposes will be severely punished.

SYONAN TOKUBETU-SI TYO.

12th January, Showa 20.

Y. T. LEE—Pen Repairers

332, North Bridge Road, Syonan.
27, Birch Road, Seremban.
169, Batu Road, Kuala Lumpur.
132, Belfield Street, Ipoh.
19, Bishop Street, Penang.
(ALL WORK GUARANTEED THROUGHOUT MALAI)

body or any other organisation (hereinafter referred to as "organisation") or any agent, servant or any other person engages in the business of such organisation or individual commits the act in contravention of the provision of Section I which act being in connection with the business of such organisation or individual, person or persons who commits the act shall be punished and, in addition, the penalty prescribed in the said section shall also be imposed upon the organisation or individual.

SUPPLEMENT.

This Ordinance shall come into force from the date of its promulgation.